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BY R. F. MEYERS,

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Select Poetry.

THE RIVER OF DEATH.

Over the river they beckon me,
Loved ones who've passed to the other side;
The gleam of their snowy robes I see,
But their voices are lost in the dashing tide.
There's one with ringlets of sunny gold,
And eyes the reflection of Heaven's own blue;
He crossed in the twilight gray and cold,
And the pale mist hid him from mortal view,
We saw not the angels who met him there,
The gates of the city we could not see;
Over the river, over the river,
My brother stands waiting to welcome me.

Over the river the boatman pale
Carried another—the household pet;
Her bright curls waved in the gentle gale—
Darling Minnie, I see her yet!
She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands,
And fearlessly entered the phantom bark;
We watched it glide from the silver sands
And all our sunshine grew strangely dark.
We know she is safe on the other side,
Where all the ransomed and angels be;
Over the river, the mystic river,
My childhood's idol is waiting for me.

For none return from those quiet shores
Who cross with the boatman cold and pale;
We hear the dip of the golden oars,
And lo! they have passed away from our heart—
We catch a gleam of the snowy sail,
They cross the stream and are gone for aye!
We cannot sunder the veil apart
That hides from our vision the gates of day;
We only know that their barks no more
Shall sail with ours on life's stormy sea,
Yet somehow I hope, on the unseen shore,
They watch, and beckon, and wait for me.

And I sit and think when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river and hill and shore,
I shall one day stand by the water cold
And list to the sound of the boatman's oar;
I shall watch for the gleam of the flapping sail,
I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand.
I shall pass from sight, with the boatman pale,
To the better shore of the Spirit Land!
I shall know the loved who have gone before,
And joyfully sweet will the meeting be,
When over the river, the peaceful river,
The Angel of death shall carry me!

THE MILK-WEEVIL.

The ravages of the Mill-weevil (*Cecide myia Tritici*) have been wide-spread in the great Wheat countiess of the border, and in very many instances have been almost destructive of the crop. Never within our recollection did the wheat crop look more promising on the 1st of June than this year, and now we have not seen a field in the Cumberland Valley that is not more or less blighted by the yellow or black rust, or injured to a greater or less degree by what is popularly known as the Milk-weevil. This deadly foe of the husbandman is a recent plague in this immediate section. Several years ago it attacked the wheat in this Valley, for the first time, and we believe that it has been serious in its ravages but two years prior to 1865. This year however, it seems to have been general and fearfully successful in its operations.

The name weevil is given in this country to at least six different kinds of insects; two of which are moths, two are flies and two are beetles. The scientific researches show nearly four thousand species of the weevil, but there are but six which are popularly known, or are of material importance to the farmer. The weevil in the winged state is a hard-shelled beetle, and is distinguished from other insects by having the forepart of the head prolonged into a broad muzzle, or a large and more slender snout, in the end of which the opening of the mouth and the small bony jaws are placed. They are very hurtful to plants by boring into the leaves, bark, buds, fruits and seeds, and feeding upon the soft substance therein contained. They are diurnal insects, and love to venture out of their retreats to enjoy the sunshine. They are of the same genus as the Hessian Fly, but while the family resemblance is quite striking, there are specific differences in their appearance and habits. The female parent of this terrible scourge appears about the middle of June, and takes shelter during the day on the lower part of the wheat stocks. Toward sunset they may be seen in large numbers, just when the wheat is flowering, deposit their eggs in the head. They resemble common gnats somewhat, and are classified with them in entomological descriptions. The body is less than one-twelfth of an inch long, of a citron yellow, or sometimes inclined to orange. The eyes are large, jet black, and the wings long and transparent. The female has a long ovipositor about the size of the thread of the silk-worm, which she thrusts between the glumes where the grain is to form, and there deposits her eggs, where they are sheltered, hatched and nourished. They begin the deposit whenever the wheat head emerges from the leaves, and continue it until the head is in bloom. The grain then becomes too hard to furnish the larvæ with nutriment. They will however traverse wheat fields and whole sections of country, and select the late spots or fields to continue their fatal work even after the crop generally has become too far advanced for them.

The larvæ when hatched are white, but soon change to yellow, and are sometimes found in numbers from fifteen to twenty on a single kernel of wheat. They feed on the milk of the grain when it is in a fluid or entirely soft state and thus prevent the development of the grain. Often when ten or a dozen eggs are deposited in a single glume, they will entirely exhaust the material for the formation of the grain, and when the stock is cut, the chaff will be found without any kernel whatever inside of it; but when one or several are deposited on a grain, they abstract but a portion of the nutriment and the grain appears shriveled when cut, and has not half the weight it should have. They commence their work as soon as the grain is in a formative state and continue until the milk hardens, when their mission is ended. They soon produce a livid, spotted or faded appearance of the glumes or chaff, but the change is less marked as the head ripens, which it does prematurely.

When the grain has become too hard for the operations of the weevil, they take shelter in the earth, where they attain their perfect development. They have no power of locomotion in the state in which they attack the wheat, but instinct seems to supply them with the means of making their escape. They bend themselves into an arc, like skippers in cheese, and spring out from the wheat-head and fall to the ground. A few remain in the heads and are destroyed, while some attain perfection in the barn and sally forth the next year to renew their work of destruction. Those which reach the earth, take shelter near the roots of the stock and work themselves under ground, where they lie dormant until spring, when they assume the pupa and then the imago or perfect form about the middle of June, and soar away, like their progenitors the preceding year, to propagate and destroy. Even plowing the land does not entirely destroy them. Very many of them will reach the surface in the spring and renew their life to lay waste the golden fields. The power of the insect for evil may be approximated when it is known that one female will produce six thousand descendants in one season, which must be done in the space of ten days.

—There seems to be no certain remedy for this foe of the golden cereal within the power of man; but nature has furnished an antidote for the plague, and the result is that the weevil seldom prevails three years in succession. Usually there appears simultaneously with the weevil a parasite called the *Platygaster Punctiger*, which is as destructive to the weevil as the weevil is to the wheat. Several years ago Dr. Asa Fitch, State Entomologist of New York, was of the opinion that this parasite had not yet reached this country; but the experience of this immediate section seems conclusive that it has. The weevil has appeared at least twice in Franklin county, but never has prevailed three consecutive years. In 1862 it entirely destroyed two patches of late wheat we had, and in 1863-4 it did not appear in any of our fields. The existence of the parasite is also proved by the Ohio Agricultural reports of 1860, in which it is shown that in forty counties the weevil increased for several years and then disappeared.

The parasite is nearly the same size as the weevil, but is entirely black, has four colored, legs, and can be seen during the day. It is the natural enemy of the weevil and its progeny, and but for its prompt aid our wheat fields would in a few years become a perfect waste. It accomplishes its work by destroying the larvæ of the weevil. It thrusts its long, lance-shaped ovipositor through the glumes of the grain and deposits its eggs with those of the weevil—both insects often being found accomplishing their distinct missions at the same time upon the same grain of wheat. The weevil feeds upon the milk of the grain, and the parasite feeds upon the weevil. True, the weevil partially destroys the wheat for that year, but the parasite totally destroys the weevil. It pursues its work relentlessly and wherever the home of the weevil is found there will the parasite make his abode. As the parasite never appears until after the weevil has gained a lodgment, the weevil often has two or three years after its first appearance; but where the weevil has prevailed, as it has in this section, in previous years, the parasite will be found close upon its footsteps, and the parasite steadily increases each year while the weevil diminishes and finally flees from its deadly foe to a new section. We notice the parasite conflict with the weevil in this season; but it does not seem to equal the force of the weevil, and we therefore conclude that we are likely to have our wheat crop periled by the weevil next year, after which it will probably disappear again for a time.

The farmer cannot, of course, depend upon nature's enemies of this million-tongued foe of our great staple. We think it would be best to plow any field deeply that has been scoured with the weevil and will bear stubbling, and seed it very early or very late. It should be plowed early, and harrowed very lightly several times, with several days intervening between each harrowing. A hot sun and dry atmosphere are always fatal to insects when in a chrysalis state. Those covered deep by the plow will never return, and by harrowing lightly and often and then drilling shallow, the most of the larvæ that could attain life next year will be destroyed. In the Cumberland Valley we believe that the main protection against the weevil is in very early crops. The Mediteranean or Lancaster wheat, now in general use in this and Cumberland counties, has become too late to escape the weevil. The wheat, known as the Boughton wheat, has not, so far as we have been able to learn, suffered at all from its ravages. The reason is that it is some five days earlier than the Lancaster. The weevil attacked the wheat just when the Lancaster was in the softest or milky state, and has destroyed it wholly or partially, depending upon its forward stage; and it passed the Boughton because when the weevil was ready for the assault it was too hard for the larvæ to feed upon it. We dare not in Franklin county sow later than we do, nor sow later varieties, for the rust becomes the deadly enemy of our late wheat, and we should not sow too early in the fall lest the Hessian fly commences the work of certain destruction before winter sets in. It is clear to our mind therefore that our farmers must confine themselves to the earliest possible varieties of wheat. True, even this precaution may fail, and even may be the work of death, for while the weevil appeared about the 15th of June this year, it may appear on the 10th next year, and destroy the very early wheat, while the late escapes; but it is not probable. In five years experience of raising wheat extensively, we have never found the weevil in any but the latter portions of our crops. In 1862 it totally destroyed the product of a quart of French wheat we had sowed at the same time we sowed Lancaster, Rochester and Boughton, while the same varieties in the same field, even immediately adjoining it, were untouched. The French wheat proved to be ten days later than the others, and the weevil took that as its share. In another field, the same year, a patch of two acres in which we had sowed corn for soiling stock, and did not seed it for ten days after the rest of the field was seeded, the weevil destroyed the wheat to the last drill-row of the corn-patch, while thirty acres beside it, of the same variety of wheat, escaped entirely. The Boughton variety of white wheat thus far has always got ahead of the weevil; and we shall prefer it for the major portion of our next seeding, although it does not stand the winter so well as the Mediteranean. We would not advise farmers to risk a whole crop of it, as the smoth wheat has many perils to which the red beardy is a stranger; but in view of the probable return of the weevil next year, we believe it wise to sow largely of a variety that has thus far defied that fatal enemy of the farmer. In view of our experience, and the light we can gather on the subject, the man who can supply us with wheat that can be harvested earlier than any other in 1866 will find us a customer for seed-wheat.

—The weevil, like most enemies of wheat, is an importation from the old world. In France, Germany and Switzerland it has prevailed occasionally for some fifty years. In England it was known as early as 1771, and in 1827-8-9 it was very destructive and also in Scotland and Ireland. It first appeared in the United States in 1820, but was confined to New England for a number of years. The State of Maine alone lost over a million of dollars in a single year by its ravages; but now it is known wherever wheat is extensively raised, and has become one of the most stubborn and deadly enemies of the great staff of life.—*Franklin Repository.*

Presents to Government Officials.

President Andrew Johnson, in declining the present of a carriage and span of horses from New York, has followed the example of a Democratic predecessor from the same State, the lamented James K. Polk. The reminiscence is thus recorded in the N. Y. Evening Post:

"When Mr. Polk was elected President of the United States, a man named Loyd was in office as Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore.—He had been appointed to that position by President Tyler, and he was anxious to retain his place. Immediately after the inauguration of Mr. Polk, he sent to his stables two cream-colored horses (Arabians), which he had purchased at public sale, the animals having been presented to Mr. Van Buren by the Imaum of Muscat, and refused, under that clause of the Constitution which forbids any public officer from receiving any present from a foreign potentate, prince or government.

"The horses were in Mr. Polk's stables before he was aware of it, Mr. Loyd being anxious to act on the 'agreeable surprise' principle. As soon as the then President discovered the agreeable 'surprise,' he order the horses out, sent them back to Loyd at Baltimore, and instantly dismiss'd him from the Surveyorship of the Port of Baltimore."

INDEPENDENCE.

What a glorious and animating word is independence. Whisper but a distant promise thereof into the ear of man, and straightway, though he were sluggish and dull, and torpid as the sleeping sloth, he shall arise to gird on his armor and prepare for the strife. The hope of independence stirreth up his soul; and as the war-horse that heareth "the trumpets and the thunder," of the battle and the "shouting afar off," he paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength and he goeth on. Independence is the admired, the coveted of all, the ideal goal of earthly happiness, and we all press onward, by paths various as our manifold and dissimilar passions and inclinations, to attain the prize. And hope, undying hope, is by our side, grasping at shadows of coming good, and ever crying, "Lo, here," and "Lo, there," as a glimpse of unreal things appears amid the rolling dark clouds of futurity. All join in the pursuit, but what is the end thereof? Alas! it may be compared to the race of children, hunting the gaudy butterfly of summer, which playeth before their eyes in tantalizing, many-colored beauty, flitting from tree to tree, and from flower to flower, often apparently within reach, and then darting away to a distance.

Fire and Loss of Life at Cleveland, Ohio.

(From the Cleaveland Plaindealer, 24th.)

A terrible casualty occurred early this morning, two men being burned to death. About half-past twelve o'clock, a fire, the work of an incendiary, broke out in a wooden building on Merchants' Avenue, University Heights. The building was occupied below by F. Messe, as a carpenter shop; the upper part occupied by the deceased, Jacob Werlach and Harman Beatty, Germans, as a tailor shop and sleeping apartment. So rapidly did the flames spread, that although every exertion was used to rescue the men, all efforts were unavailing. At one time the deceased could be seen lying in their beds motionless and apparently suffocated even then with the smoke. Mr. Messe, in endeavoring to rescue the man, was severely burned. The steamers were not on hand, as no water could be got, and only a hook and ladder company was on the spot.

☞In chosing your groceries let your motto be "measures, not men."

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

READING, Pa, June 15, 1865.

We have had a conversation with an intelligent business man who has just returned from a trip through the entire Valley of the Shenandoah. Some information with regard to this region will probably be interesting to many readers of the Tribune.

This gentleman started from Winchester on Thursday, the 25th of May, for Harrisonburg. At Winchester he found a rebel soldier from up the Valley who had come in a buggy to that place to take the oath of allegiance, and who agreed to take our friend to Woodstock. From Woodstock he hired a conveyance to Mount Jackson. From Mount Jackson to New Market went on foot, and took the stage from thence to Harrisonburg, distance 18 miles, fare $2.75. From Harrisonburg he went to Staunton, 25 miles, and from thence to Crawford's Springs, 36 miles—all the way by private conveyance. Returning, took the cars from Staunton to Richmond, but found the rail road much broken, the bridges mostly gone, and part of the distance traveled by horse cars.

From Winchester to Harrisonburg fences are scarcely to be seen; but few houses have been destroyed, but near Harrisonburg many barns and mills have been burned. From Winchester to Strasburg scarcely any crops have been planted, and scarcely a chicken, horse, cow or pig is to be seen. Toward Harrisonburg considerable wheat is out and corn has been planted. Beyond Harrisonburg, toward Staunton, west of the turnpike, near Mossy Creek, is the section which, by order of Gen. Sheridan, was laid waste for the alleged murder of a Union officer. The citizens there assert that he was not murdered, but killed in an open fight, he having first wounded his adversary in the arm. Within a circle of 5 or 6 miles in diameter, with scarcely an exception, not a house, barn, mill or other building has been left standing. Many of the citizens were Mennonists, who are non-resistants, and many of them, early in the war, had left for the North. They are a quiet, hard-working, industrious people, never owning or hiring slaves, and are already returning to their desolated farms, and putting up small frame buildings to shelter themselves and families.

Extreme destitution prevails throughout the whole valley. Having been so often traversed by both armies, farms have been entirely stripped of their stock, and in many districts of all their fences. The able-bodied negroes have all left, those only remaining who are not able to do any work, and who are a burden on their former owners. In many cases the agents of the Government compel their former masters to keep and support them, although recognizing the fact that they are free, and while they are entirely useless for agricultural or domestic purposes. This is regarded as great injustice, as the citizens have scarcely enough to support themselves, and think that the rights of freedom should be reciprocal.—They recognize the fact that slavery is extinct; think that they should have the right to employ such labor as should be most advantageous to them, and that as they cannot have the services of the negroes who could labor and raise crops, the Government should assume the care or charge of those who are mere consumers.

As an illustration of the way in which things are done, a negro woman came to a provost marshal's office and complained that her late master had beaten and ill-used her. He showed conclusively that her story was an utter falsehood, and offered to furnish her and her three children with a complete outfit if the Government would take charge of them. The provost marshal refused to accept the offer, ordered her late owner to take her back, and prescribed the wages he was to pay. Unfortunately he was unable to support himself and family, having plenty of first class land but no one to work it, and a crowd of helpless old men and women to support. This is mentioned, not for the purpose of finding fault with the Government, but to show the condition of the people.

A large number of the people have been friends of the Union from the beginning, but were forced into the support of the Confederacy, and not a few have suffered severely in consequence of their well-known Union feelings. The whole people, with very few exceptions, recognize the great question as forever settled. They are heartily tired of the war, having experienced its most terrible evils. They desire to return as soon as possible to the quiet pursuits of industry, and trust that the people of the North will meet them in a kind and fraternal spirit. And surely such should be, and we believe is, the feeling of the North toward them.

This immense valley, hundreds of miles in length, is one of the finest agricultural and mineral regions in the world, and, with free men and free labor, no limits can be set to its future greatness. Its people are disposed to receive frankly northern men and northern capital. The soil is unsurpassed for agricultural purposes, the whole valley being the best limestone land, and generally well wooded and watered.—What is now needed is some capital to stock and improve the farms, to rebuild mills and manufactories, and to develop the immense mineral resources of the valley. The best lands may now be purchased on the most reasonable terms—say for less than half what they would command a year or two hence. Good farms where the fences have been destroyed may be bought for $25 per acre; farms with excellent buildings and fences for $40.—For example, a farm containing 400 acres good arable limestone land, and 200 acres first-rate white oak timber land, fine two story brick mansion house, large barn, stabling and other outbuildings, with a fine stream of water running through the land, good springs in various parts of the property, and good fences, was offered for $40 per acre. On the farm was a splendid crop of wheat, corn and grass. It is within six miles of a railroad, and about 120 miles from Washington or Baltimore.

Many German families from Lancaster Co., Pa., found their way into this valley many years ago, and taking with them their industrious and thrifty habits, have become large prosperous land owners. The inducement now held out in the cheapness and fertility of the lands, and their proximity to markets, will doubtless attract a large imaigration. What the valley now needs is labor and money. The war destroyed the old banks and new ones are much needed. Capital to any amount might be invested on ample security, as there is abundance of valuable and unincumbered land. R.

The Gold of The Richmond Banks.

[From the Augusta, (Ga.,) Transcript.]

A few days since two of the officers of the Richmond banks, whose assets were removed from that city upon the evacuation in April, reached Washington, in this State. They were empowered by the authorities to remove their effects, consisting of $326,000 specie, to the capital of Virginia. Procuring teams and a guard of twelve men these gentlemen set out upon their return home, intending to take the railroad at Chester, South Carolina.

At the end of the first day's journey they encamped on the grounds of Mrs. Morse, eighteen miles from Washington, and three from the Savannah river. The officers retired and the guard fell asleep. About midnight, a party of twenty mounted men, who were evidently aware of the value of the train, suddenly dashed upon it, and the guards surrendered without firing a gun or making the slightest show of resistance. The freebooters immediately went to work bursting open the specie kegs and helping themselves to the glittering contents. One fellow, it is related, had a large leathern haversack, which he filled, but just as he was mounting his horse, the straps gave way, and the precious metal fell clinking to the ground. He eagerly scraped up the gold and sand, leaving a number of pieces, and placing the coin in a bag, rode off. The next morning a negro teamster found five dollar pieces scattered in profusion all about the ground.

Some two hundred thousand dollars were stolen, leaving about one hundred and twenty thousand. With this amount the bank officers journeyed on, sadder, but wiser men. Upon reaching Abbeyville, South Carolina, they offered a reward of twenty thousand dollars for the recovery of the property. The robbers are supposed to be paroled soldiers, who followed the train from Washington.—It is singular that, in the present demoralized state of the country, the gentlemen in charge made no secret of their valuable possessions; nor did they use any extraordinary measures of precaution to preserve the property.

THE TRUE MAN.

He is above a mean thing. He cannot stoop to mean fraud. He invades no secrets in the keeping of another. He betrays no secrets confided to his own keeping. He never struts in borrowed plumage. He never takes selfish advantage of our mistakes. He uses no ignoble weapons in controversy. He never stabs in the dark. He is ashamed of inuendoes. He is not one thing to a man's face, and another behind his back. If by accident he comes in possession of his neighbor's counsels he passes upon them an act of instant oblivion. He bears sealed packages without tampering with the wax. Papers not meant for his eye, whether they flutter at his window or lie open before him in unguarded exposure, are sacred to him. He encroaches on no privacy of others, however the sentry sleeps. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, hedges and pickets, bonds and securities, notices to trespassers are none of them for him. He may be trusted himself out of sight—near the thinnest partitions—anywhere. He buys no office, he sells none, he intrigues for none. He would rather fail of his rights than win them through dishonor. He will eat honest bread. He insults no man.—He tramples on no sensitive feeling. If he have rebuke for another he is straightforward, open, manly. In short, whatever he judges honorable, he practices toward every man.

EASTMAN, a dealer in pork in New York, absconded the other day, leaving a cash deficiency of four hundred thousand dollars. He was a great "bear," and had about sixty thousand barrels of pork sold short. The advance in prices broke him. The stock of pork in New York on the 1st instant was ninty-six-thousand barrels; and yet this single individual had contracted to deliver sixty thousand barrels. This shows how badly the trade has been demoralized; that it is controlled now not by merchants, but by mere adventurers: and it also accounts for the frequent and violent fluctuations in prices. The imaginary losses by Eastman's default will prove heavy, but as there was little real pork involved, the real loss will not amount to much.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF YOUR FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Many persons in business are constantly inquiring how to dispose of surplus quantities of fractional currency, which they find no small annoyance compared with the "solids" they were wont to handle in days gone by. We would inform such the redemption of their currency is constantly taking place at the Treasury Department in Washington, and at the various Sub-Treasuries. In order to redeem, it is required that the currency be put in packages containing, as nearly as may be, even hundreds of pieces, or, in other words, that each package of five cent pieces contain $5, of ten cent pieces $10, &c., that different varieties of the same denomination of currency be sent in separate packages, faced uniformly upwards, and that mutilated currency be sent separately from the whole. If the packages of currency thus arranged are addressed to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and registered at the Post office, returns by check on New York may be expected in from eight to ten days.

Frauds on the Government.

Very few of our citizens, outside of the government officers, have any conception of the means and devices resorted to, to evade the payment of duties under the Internal Revenue Act. In the manufacturing income tax, stamps and licenses; in fact in every branch of business, frauds are perpetrated, but the grand eldorado is found in distillation. The recent seizures of whiskey in New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, have fully proved that the saving of the heavy tax of two dollars per gallon is two great an inducement to resist, even for those who have heretofore occupied positions in the community as high minded and honorable merchants. Thousands of dollars have been saved to the government through the vigilance of its officers, but with all their vigilance, it is estimated by the commissioner of Internal Revenue, that out of one hundred millions of gallons annually manufactured not more than twenty millions will pay the duty.

SECRET TESTIMONY.—The following is said to be a part of the suppressed testimony offered at the trial of the assassins:

Judge Holt—Mr. Murphy, were you at the Theatre on the night of the assassination?

Mr. Murphy—I was indeed, your honor.

Judge Holt—Did you see J. Wilkes Booth jump from the box after shooting the President?

Mr. Murphy—Bad 'cess to him, I did, your honor.

Judge Holt—Did you hear what he said, and if so, what was it?

Mr. Murphy—I heard what he said very well, your honor, and all he said was, *"I'm sick, send for Meginnis."* (*Sic Semper Tyrannis.*)

YOONYUN PARTY ABUSED.—One of our "intensely loyal" citizens, and a devoted member of the "U. L.," undertook to read Washington's farewell address on the 22nd of February. He read silently and sullenly for some time. At last he arose from his seat, grated his teeth, and threw the book down in a passion. "Why John!" said his astonished wife, "what on earth ails you?" "Why," said John, "I'll be cussed if I can sit still and hear the *Yoonyun Party* abused by old Washington himself!" The good woman knew he had cause for anger, and she chided him not, but commenced singing the baby to sleep with the National Hymn—"John Brown's," etc.—The whole family are loyal.

☞On the 12th of December, 1859, Johnson delivered a speech, in which he declared that "negroes are not included in the Declaration of Independence."

In a speech delivered at the Fair Ground in Springfield, Ohio, in 1861, Mr. Johnson expressed a wish for "a rope large enough to hang the Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists of the South at one swing."

☞The Albany Argus says: "We have various reports from Washington about abstractions to a very large extent of the furniture and other articles belonging to the White House, which are being officially investigated, and if the rumors are correct as to their origin, they will produce a most painful and profound sensation."

☞THE apple crop in western New York will be enormous. The probability is that a larger quantity will be shipped for market from that section than ever before. And this implies a great deal, when the extent of the yield heretofore is considered. Last year there were stations on the Central railroad from which over two hundred thousand barrels were shipped.

☞A German, in Dubuque, Iowa, went to the war thirty months ago, leaving behind a good-looking wife. At Vicksburg he was shot, and supposed killed, and his wife married a a Dubuque miller a few months after. Last Saturday morning the supposed dead man came home again, told his story, and after a long discussion, got his wife back by paying twenty-five dollars to the second husband.

☞A Quaker had his broad-brimmed hat blown off, and chased it for a long time with fruitless and very ridiculous zeal. At last, seeing a roguish-looking boy laughing at his disaster, he said to him, "Art thou a profane lad?"

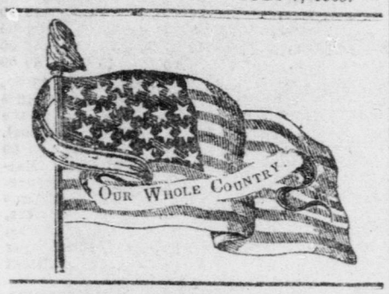
The youngster replied that he sometimes did a little in that way. Then said he, taking a half dollar from his pocket, "thee may damn yonder fleeing tile fifty cents' worth."

☞"Come here, my little fellow," said a gentleman to a youngster of five years, getting in a parlor, where several ladies were assembled. "Do you know the large company were "Yeth sir." "Who am I? Let me hear?" "You with the man who kithed mamma when papa wath in New York."

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : JULY 7, 1865.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER, Bedford Borough.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
W. G. EICHOLTZ, S. Woodberry.
TREASURER,
GEORGE MARDORFF, Bedford Bor.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
P. DONAHOE, Southampton.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
I. KENSINGER, Liberty.
COMMISSIONER,
M. S. RITCHEY, Snake Spring.
POOR DIRECTOR, 3 years,
D. R. ANDERSON, C. Valley.
POOR DIRECTOR, 2 years,
SAMUEL BECKLEY, St. Clair.
AUDITOR,
JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.
CORONER,
JOHN FILLER, E. Providence.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES NEXT SUNDAY.—There will be Divine service and preaching by an Episcopal clergyman, at the Springs, on Sunday morning next, at half past ten o'clock, and in the afternoon in the Lutheran church at four o'clock.

Negro Suffrage.

The "Republican" State Conventions of Iowa and Vermont, have adopted resolutions in favor of negro suffrage. The Legislatures of New Hampshire and Connecticut have done the same thing. Wherever the so-called "Republican" party, is presumed, by its leaders, to be strong enough, this question is made the issue. In this State they fear defeat, and, therefore, will hardly venture to insert the "black oak" plank in their platform. Many of the leading spirits, however, are in favor of doing so. In Allegheny county they have adopted it; at Blairsville they have started a journal expressly with a view to sustain the white and black equality; and many of their papers throughout the State, including their organ in Bedford, have published articles favoring it. It is just as much the issue here now as anti-slavery was a short time ago. Every man who will vote the "Republican" ticket this fall, will, indirectly, if not directly, assist in building up a negro suffrage political party. What say the old Democrats who went with Mr. Lincoln's administration, only, as they said, to strengthen the Government? Now, that the rebellion is suppressed, they are thrown back upon a choice between the two parties—the one, conservative of the Government and all its institutions, the other radical and revolutionary, threatening opposition to President Johnson's restoration policy, and aiming at the leveling of the white and black races, from which must result social amalgamation and a hybridizing and degenerating of the people. The "war democrats," so called, can certainly never affiliate with this latter organization. No man who has at heart the peace and prosperity of the country can mingle with them. We, therefore, look for all patriots, especially all Democrats, by whatever name they style themselves, to rally to the standard of the conservative party.

SLIGHTLY MIXED.—Our old St. Clair friend, who was for many years the only simon pure Abolitionist in the county, and who used to be a conductor on the 'tub-train' on the Underground Railroad, was converted to the true Union faith, on the Fourth. Of course his conversion didn't last long, but he worked hard for the cause whilst attached to it. The thing happened in this wise: Benjamin drove into town just as the grand procession was forming to march to Mann's Hill, and having heard his party talk a great deal about the soldiers and the flag, he at once looked around for these two features peculiar (as he supposed) to the Abolition "Splitters," and seeing an interminable string of carriages, with a long column of returned soldiers in front, and soldiers on horseback, and the stars and stripes waving over them, he at once concluded that these must belong to the Abolition procession. So in he wheeled and drove his team along, little dreaming of the company he was keeping. After considerable driving around, he happened to get a glimpse of that old St. Clair banner, when, presto! around went his horses' heads and he struck a "bee line," in a procession by himself, for the "Splitters'" stamping ground. How sad that so white a spot should have accidentally gotten upon his political record!

☞Wonder if little John told the negro suffrage men in the woods, the other day, that *he was "still a Democrat."* Too much one-sided we presume, for such a speech, that day

DISGRACEFUL—The reception given the 138th P. V. The time of the return of this regiment was studiously kept from the knowledge of the Democrats of this place, or there would have been a reception given them worthy of those battle-scarred veterans. The manner in which the Fourth-of-July-Splitters received them disgusted the "boys," and no wonder.

"SPLITTERS."—The opponents of the Democracy used to pride themselves on voting for a "rail-splitter;" by so voting they became Union-splitters; and by refusing to celebrate Independence day with the Democrats, they have become "Fourth of July Splitters."

☞Among the thousands who were in attendance, at the grand Union celebration, on Mann's Hill, we observed many crippled soldiers, representing the true and solid patriotism of the army. Their appearance was characterized not by mere "fuss and feathers," or shoulder straps, or strut and swagger, but their maimed limbs and scarred faces, spoke of that stern business the performance of which alone seals the title of true soldier. There were at least two hundred returned veterans on Mann's Hill. We printed one hundred and thirty soldiers' badges and they were not near enough to supply the demand. The rank and file, the bone and sinew, of the soldiery of the country, are conservative and true to the Constitution for the supremacy of which they shed their blood.

☞Compare the behavior of the people who attended the Union celebration on Mann's Hill, with that of the party of "Fourth-of-July-Splitters," who assembled in Defibaugh's woods. Note how decently the Democratic Union men conducted themselves, interfering with no one, insulting nobody, moving on in the even tenor of their way, without indulging in even a partizan remark. Then, recall the fact that the night previous to the Fourth, a band of drunken "Splitters" went around the town, groaning at the doors of peaceable citizens, howling and yelping and making night hideous with their orgies; remember, also, that when the Berlin Brass Band came into town, the effort to drown the "Star Spangled Banner," which the Band was then playing, by the groaning and drumming in front of the Washington House, and the ringing of the Court House bell by a "woolly-head," and to crown the infamy of these devils in human shape, the throwing of stones at the Band (inoffensive strangers) as they drove through town. Make the comparison and draw your own inference.

☞We are informed that John Cessna made a very bitter attack upon the Democrats, in his speech on the Fourth, and that he read garbled extracts from our paper, with the purpose of inciting the rowdies in his party against us. Now, our columns will show that we have counseled peace and harmony, that we urged drafted men to report and that we did what we could to allay strife at home. But our efforts in this direction have been and are, now, scouted by some of our political opponents in this town. John Cessna is among that number. His object is to keep the people divided, not only politically, but socially. A pretty Union man is he, indeed! Well, we don't wish to be understood that *we* desire his friendship. We would as soon think of having a friend in the gaunt and starving wolf, as in this ungrateful wretch. He deceived us once; he shall never betray us again. But since he seems determined to keep up the war, we say, war let it be! Once for all, we tell him that we are ready to meet him *in any manner* in which he may choose to fight us.

☞A complete answer to the tirade of abuse indulged in by the last *Inquirer* toward the Burgess and Council, is, that the latter offered the "Republicans" exactly the same rights and privileges as to speakers and committees as the Democrats were to receive. The excuse trumped up by the *Inquirer*, that a meeting of citizens had been called prior to the action of the Burgess and Council, shows the foul play intended by the "Splitters," as none but a *select few* knew any thing of that call. All their wriggling and squirming cannot avail to get them out of the bad predicament in which their folly and bitterness have placed them.

Fain would they have us forget that they ignored the "stars and stripes" and flaunted the "red, white and red."—*Bedford Inquirer.*

At the breaking out of the war, we placed the Stars and Stripes upon our office before any Abolitionist in Bedford thought of showing his colors, and it floated there until wind and weather tore it to atoms.—*We* never called it a "flaunting lie," as did the poet of the N. York *Tribune*. Who "flaunted the red, white and red?" No citizen of this county that we ever saw. That charge is a lie out of the whole cloth.

☞Thanks to the Berlin Band for the serenade given to us and others on the night of the 4th.

THE BERLIN BRASS BAND.—We had the pleasure of listening to the eloquent music discoursed by this excellent company of musicians, at the Union Celebration on Mann's Hill, on Independence Day. Although all the members of the band were not in attendance, in common with all the people who heard their performance, we can testify that they acquitted themselves most handsomely. Besides being good musicians, the gentlemen composing this band are all clever fellows and their companionable disposition and gentlemanly behavior has made them many friends in our town and county. As they did the people who participated in the Mann's Hill Celebration, a special favor, by giving their attendance, we feel it our duty to print their names, so that the gratitude of the public may be rendered to them individually, as well as collectively. The Berlin Brass Band is composed as follows: Leader, Gershom B. Heffley; Second Soprano, Wm. Heffley; Solo Alto, H. Meyer; First Tenor, D. H. Fisher; Baritone Bass, C. A. Heffley; E. Bass Tuba, J. G. Gardill; Snare Drummer, M. A. Zorn; Side Drum and Cymbals, J. J. Zorn; Driver of the Band Wagon, W. A. Powell. Long may they all live, is the wish of thousands of their friends and admirers in Bedford county.

VOCAL MUSIC.—Robert A. McClure is now prepared to give instructions in Singing, Musical theory, Notation, Thorough Base, and Development of the Voice, by the use of the Italian Method, to classes and single pupils. A meeting of the citizens and ladies and gentlemen, will be held in the Court House, on Friday evening (July 7). For the pleasure of the audience, Mr. McClure will sing several Ballads and Italian songs. A large attendance is requested.

PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION.—The political meeting held in Defibaugh's woods, on the Fourth, was especially devoted to the interest of the negro. The speeches, we are informed, took ground in favor of negro suffrage, the crowd was composed in great part of negroes, whites and blacks mixed together at the tables, and the soldiers were compelled to stand back until after the negroes had eaten. Such is the practical effect of Abolition radicalism.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—Attention is called to the advertisement of the Normal School, in another column. Persons wishing to qualify themselves for teaching should, by all means, attend this school.

"Did they stand by *us* and comfort *us* in *our* trials?"—*Editors Inquirer.*

Do you mean when you skulked off to the East to get the Borough relieved from the draft in order to save your own bacon, and cheated some of the poorer districts out of the men, as your friends allege, or was it when, time and again, you *travailed* between Harrisburg and Philadelphia and Chambersburg and Bedford, till you were pale and sick, to bring forth substitutes. Poor fellows! what trials you have had in this war.

☞We are glad to chronicle the safe return of many of the glorious 138th. Among other officers of this regiment, we noted the gallant bearing of Capt. Bortz. who earned his promotion by hard service in the field. The Captain is a resident of C. Valley tp., and a son of our old friend, Geo. Bortz.

☞We were happy to take by the hand, our old friend, Sergt. Daniel Beard, of the 138th, who returned to his home, in this place, on Friday last. The Sergeant looks well and is as good a Democrat as ever.

☞The "Splitters," seeing how greatly the Union procession on the Fourth, exceeded their own in numbers, placed all the darkies they could muster and little children not more than five years old, in their ranks. Nothwithstanding this, the former was at least three times as large as the latter.

☞Lieut. Eicholtz, the Democratic nominee for Associate Judge, was in town, on the Fourth, and made many friends. The Lieutenant is a sound Democrat and one of the best men in the county.

☞On behalf of the people who attended the Grand Union Celebration on Mann's Hill, we return thanks to the ladies of Bedford and vicinity, for their energy and laborious attention in preparing the splendid dinner served up on that occasion.

SPLENDID MARTIAL MUSIC.—The martial music at the celebration on Mann's Hill, was excellent. With Laury Defibaugh and Sim. Smouse as fifers, and Wayne, Joshua and John Mower, as drummers, we defy the county.

☞The lumber used at the Celebration on Mann's Hill, will be sold on Saturday, at the Court House.

For the Gazette.

"We would like to know if the Star Spangled Banner was too political for a *church* fair, how it comes to be just the thing for a *4th of July celebration.*"—*Editors Inquirer.*

We wouldn't expect much from the Editors in the way of ingenuity or capacity, but would have supposed that even they might have blundered upon an answer to such a question. Church politics, political churches and political church fairs, being the invention of the Devil, the National emblem, not being a "flaunting lie," (as Greely has it) is too sacred a trust for such abuse.

COUNCILMAN.

For the Gazette.

Black, or White.

A gallant Colonel said to a private the other day: "Are you going to this copperhead affair on the 4th." "Well," said the private, "I am going to the *white* celebration—don't know what you call it."

The Grand Celebration!

The Glorious Fourth on Mann's Hill!

5,000 People in Council!

A Procession of Carriages a Mile and a half in Length!

Soldiers, Citizens and Ladies endorse the Old Fashioned Fourth O' July!

The Political Meeting In Defibaugh's woods, Cast in the Shade!

The Bedford "Split" Clique Terribly Rebuked!

The natal day of American Independence was ushered in, by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells and the shouts and cheers of the jubilant people. Early in the morning the delegations from the country began pouring into the town, preparatory to the grand march to the place of rendezvous, on Mann's Hill. Cumberland Valley, the home and nursery of patriots, sent a large and well arranged delegation. St. Clair and Union poured in their faithful legions, whilst glorious old Napier, Juniata and Harrison, came thundering in with a crowd that struck terror into the hearts of the Bedford "Splitters." Colerain, Snake Spring and the Providences also came in with a strong delegation, and even the distant Woodberries, Southampton, Monroe, Broadtop, Liberty and Londonderry were represented. The procession of carriages alone was a mile and a half in length, and many carriages drove to the grounds before and after the procession. There was a continuous stream of people going afoot, from town to Mann's Hill, for an hour and a half. These it was found impossible to arrange in the procession, as the delay in getting to the grounds would have been too great. The best judges estimated the crowd at Mann's Hill, at 5,000 people, and some placed it as high as 6,000. HON JAMES BURNS was Chief Marshal of the day. Lieut. W. Hafer, Capt. P. G. Morgart, John W. Beeler, A. E. Schell, G. W. Gump, Esq., David Barclay, Simon Gump, and others whose names were not reported to us, acted as Assistant Marshals. The procession was headed by the Berlin Brass Band. Next came a wagon beautifully wreathed, drawn by eight horses, with bells, and decorated with tiny flags, and red, white and blue streamers. In the wagon were seated thirty six little girls, dressed in white, with coronals of flowers upon their heads, and red and blue sashes thrown across from one side of the waist over the shoulder, each bearing in her hand a little flag, emblematic of the Union and the several States. A prettier sight cannot be imagined. The Union wagon was driven by Mr. Jonathan Bowser, of Colerain tp., who desrrves great credit for the manner in which he discharged his part of the performance. In support of the Union and the States, came a large procession of returned soldiers. In this procession was a pretty silk banner, beautifully wreathed with evergreen, bearing on one side the inscription, "Our Whole Country;" on the other, "Ft. Wagner," "Gettysburg," "Monocacy," "Cold Harbor," "Petersburg." This banner was carried by Mr. James Gibson, one of the brave boys lately returned from the army. Another banner in this procession, was a large Sixth Corps Badge, encircled by a pretty wreath, carried by George R. Imler, another returned veteran. This part of the procession was under charge of Sergeant Alex. Boor, who suffered a long imprisonment in the South, and Sergeant Daniel Beard, one of the veterans of the 138th P. V. This was a most interesting and gratifying episode in the history of the proceedings, serving to show the intelligence and fidelity to principle, of the returned soldiers. After the soldiers came a large troop of horsemen and ladies on horseback, and then the various delegations from the country, with flags and banners conspicuous among the latter, being the beautiful one carried by our patriotic old friend Capt. Welsh. After the vast assemblage had gathered upon the Hill, the little girls representing the Union and the States, were placed upon the stand, which was a most tasteful structure hung with wreaths and festoons of evergreens mixed with flowers, having suspended in the centre front a large picture of Washington. The Band and the Glee Club were also disposed upon the stand. The meeting was then called to order by the appointment of the Chief Marshal of the day, as President who acknowledged the compliment in a neat little speech. Rev. S. Kepler then addressed the Throne of Grace in a most fervent and touching prayer. The Glee Club sang the patriotic song, "Red, White and Blue." The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. W. Hartley. The Glee Club sang and the Band played the Star Spangled Banner. Then came the oration by G. H. Spang, Esq., an address couched in most beautiful and eloquent language, entirely free from all partizan allusions, and purely of a patriotic character. "The Prisoner's Hope" was sung by the Glee Club and after some excellent music by the Band, the meeting adjourned for dinner. The tables were 300 feet in length yet it was almost impossible to feed all the people present, though food had been prepared in abundance. After dinner the toasts given below were read by O. E. Shannon, Esq. The afternoon was then spent in pleasant recreation, but many persons having come from a great distance, started home at an early hour. At night there was singing and dancing and music by the Band until a late hour. On the whole this celebration was the grandest success ever known in Bedford. It was an awful rebuke to the "Fourth-of-July-Splitters" in this place, casting their mechanically arranged concern completely in the shade. There were at least three times as many persons in attendance at Mann's Hill as there were at the political meeting in Defibaugh's woods. The toasts were as follows:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The Union—one and inseparable, now and forever.
2. The Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.
3. The President of the United States.
4. The Governor of Pennsylvania.
5. A free and independent judiciary.
9. The Army and Navy.
7. The Ladies, God's first, best gift to man.
8. The Anvil and the Plow.
9. The heroes of '76.
10. The Press.
12. Commerce—the tie that binds the continents together.
13. Peace—the end of civil strife. "Glory be to God in the highest, Peace on earth and good will toward men."

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

Lieut. John Nelson offered the following toasts:

Uncle Sam—begotten amidst the storm of the sixteenth century. Its infantile movements were dim and distinctly seen on board of the May Flower, on the rock of Plymouth, at Jamestown, on the plains of Monongahela and on the heights of Abraham. The capricious squalls of its infancy were heard in the Tea party of Boston, in Faneuil Hall, on the plains of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill. In his boyhood he ran barefooted, and bareheaded, over the fields of Saratoga, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, and Yorktown. Whipping his Mother and turning her out of doors, in his youth, he strode over the prairies of the boundless west, and called them his own, paid tribute to the despots of Barbary in powder and ball, spit in his Father's face from behind cotton bales at New Orleans, whipped the mistress of the ocean, reveled in the halls of Montezuma, straddled the Rocky Mountains, and with one foot upon golden sand, and the other upon codfish and lumber, defied the world. In his Manhood clothed in purple and fine linen, he rides over the continent in cushioned cars, over the ocean in palace steamers, sends his thoughts of lighting to the world around, thundering at the door of the celestial empire, and at the portals of distant Japan; slaps his poor old decrepit father in the face, and tells him to be careful how he pecks into his pickeroons, and threatens to make sheep pasture of all the land that joins him. What he will do in old age God only knows. May he ever cherish the principles of old maids, always ready and willing for a Union.

The Constitution of the United States—a monument of wisdom reared by our patriotic Forefathers. Let not folly seek to destroy its beauty and symmetry, nor wickedness attempt to tear down what virtue has built upon the solid foundation of truth and justice.

Legislature and Judiciary—like the Siamese twins, distinct and independent in their separate functions, but so intimately connected that the bond of Union, cannot be severed without involving the destruction of the body politic.

The following were offered by a guest.

Gen. Sherman—His military genius cut the Gordian knot of our civil war. May he live to see the day when he shall be rewarded according to his great merits.

The patriots of '76—may their descendants grow in love for and admiration of the institutions which they established.

The fortresses of our country—may the time soon come when they will be no longer a terror to any but our country's enemies.

Woman—A clear proof of nature's last and best work. The theme of artists and poets, but t all the gifts of both are unequal to the task of protraying her graces and her worth.

For the Gazette.

THE CELEBRATION.

[The following is from a gentleman who did not take part in the celebration of the Fourth on Mann's Hill, but was merely an observer:]

As an independent spectator of the grand celebration of the late Fourth of July, on Mann's Hill, I counted, in procession, upwards of 50 horsemen, upwards of 90 carriages, and a multitude following after "that no man could number." The *Democrats*—that is, as the name originally, according to its *Greek origin*, signifies "the *power or strength of the people*"—turned out in all their might and right—yet not so overwhelmingly, as they would have done, if they had suspected that "the copper-faces" and "the woolly-heads" would have turned out to a man, yes—and to a girl and to a boy.

Yet on the whole it was a glorious day for the Democratic Union men of Bedford county.—They as good citizens wished to have but one celebration in which all might participate. They as christian people wished all to join with them on the great re-union day of the Nation's birth, the grand national holiday, but their wishes were not accepted—their desire for a *real union* of hearts and minds was rejected by the so *called lovers* of the *union*.

Yet on the whole, it was a glorious day, worthy of the faithful Democrats of Bedford county. It was a celebration at which aristocracy, and negro-cacy or woolly-head-ism might tremble and we have every reason to be satisfied with the result of our celebration of the Fourth in Bedford.—Democracy has done its duty.

SPECTATOR.

VERMONT.

The "Republicans" of Vermont have just had their State Convention, at which they resolved in favor of Negro Suffrage. This makes the third State where the Negro has been formally established on the Republican platform,—Connecticut by Legislature, and Iowa and Vermont by convention. Of course the latter state will give Sambo full welcome; they scarcely know what a negro is, up among the Green Mountains, and they want something to worship and swear by. The Republicans of Ohio dodged the question, as a stroke of policy, but made it the party issue by nominating a candidate for Governor from the Western Reserve, who is not suspected of any sympathy for the white man.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, rendered a very important decision the other day, in St. Paul, Minn. He discharged a man who aided in securing fraudulent exemptions, and who was indicted therefor, on the ground that the provision of the draft law was void, as it did not fix a certain term of punishment. The penalty provided was imprisonment during the exiseence of the rebellion, and the court held that it was impossible to ascertain any definite length of time of imprisonment under such a law.—*Lan. Intelligencer.*

Platform of the Vermont Democracy.

The following series of resolutions was unanimously adopted by the late Democratic State Convention of Vermont:

Resolved, That we have renewed confidence in, and veneration for, Democratic principles. Because those principles were disregarded we have been afflicted with one of the worst civil wars that the world has ever known, destroying probably half a million of our citizens in the prime of life and the vigor of health, and oppressing us and our posterity with a national debt of more than four thousand millions of dollars and the consequent taxation to provide for the same; and, deploring these and other evils to the country which have come upon it in consequence of a disregard of the principles of the national Democratic party, we have to-day renewed devotion to that party and its principles as the only basis of national liberty and self-government.

Resolved, That armed resistance to the general Government having ceased in all the States, civil law should immediately be restored, not only in the States which have been true to the general government, and which have been arbitrarily and unjustly deprived of it, but throughout the whole country.

Resolved, That this being the military condition of the country, the control of the several States, as they existed before the rebellion, should at once be given to the white citizens thereof who have borne true allegiance to the general government, and those who will now take an oath to hereafter bear true allegiance to the national government.

Resolved, That believing with the immortal Douglas that the government of the country was organized for, and should be controlled by the white race therein and the good of all will best be promoted by confining the right of suffrage to the white citizens thereof, we are unalterably opposed to conferring the right of suffrage upon the ignorant negroes of the country.

Resolved, That we congratulate the men composing the Democratic party upon their patience and patriotism during the crisis through which the country has passed. They have done their duty as good citizens, and no amount of party misrepresentation will prevent the country and the world from extolling a misrepresented and oppressed party for those virtues.

Resolved, That in the wise and constitutional policy of President Johnson to restore all the States to their constitutional position, reinvesting them with rights and corresponding duties, and cementing anew the integrity of the Government, we discern a most happy augury that the malignity which strife and collision have engendered may be utterly supplanted by the fraternity which enabled our fathers to form the Constitution and create the Union; and if with Jacksonian firmness he will maintain his policy against the plottings of treason on the one hand and the raving and ribaldry of fanaticism on the other, we tender to him our earnest and undivided support.

Resolved, That our grateful thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the gallant soldiers of the army, who, by their bravery and self-sacrificing labors in the field, have subdued the rebellion, and thereby have nobly vindicated the declaration made by the immortal Jackson—"The Union must and shall be preserved!"

Speech of Governor Wells of Louisiana.

Governor J. M. Wells of Louisiana, who was heralded to the world as a good Union man when elected, has brought down upon his head the wrath of Greely, by a speech which he recently delivered at New Orleans. The speech is so little complimentary to the radical Abolitionists, and so truthfully severe upon them, that we do not wonder at the ire of the white-hatted philosopher. But, while Horace fumes and frets, the conservative masses of the country will indorse the views of Governor Wells. He said:

"It must be perceptible to every one who is at all conversant with the political history of the country, that the radical abolition party is broken up, disorganized and demoralized, despite their apparent success during the present war.

"The official corruption, unequalled by any party which has ever preceded or may ever succeed it, has rendered them obnoxious to the American people.

"The heavy taxation which must necessarily follow to pay the enormous debt of this war, and which must continue for the next half-century, *fixes an odium upon that party which will out-live the party itself.*

"Then to whom are we to look for the healing of the national wounds? Is it not to those who have taken national conservative grounds, and who have ever, during this war, advocated conservative principles—those principles advocated in past years by the old Whig party, and more recently by the conservatives of the Republican party and of the Democracy, and under whose benign teaching we have grown and prospered as a nation?

"Our President, Andrew Johnson, has ever been a conservative Democrat. In his hands is placed the destiny of this nation, and from him we have nothing to fear, but everything to hope. I bespeak for his Administration one of the brightest pages in our history; and under this Administration, fellow-citizens, looking to him for protection and taking his policy as our guide, must we organize our State Government. Every effort will be made by the radical Abolition party to prevent the return of power to the conservatives of the South, and all the elements of opposition will combine to prevent their success; and one of their formidable auxiliaries, as they suppose, is to extend the right of suffrage to that class of persons recently in possession of their freedom.

"This has been too clearly fore-shadowed by the political adventurres who have come among us to have escaped attention.

"This, then, will be a question for your future action; and if, after having taken this country from the Red man, and holding it for more than a century, you have become so charitable as to give it to the black man, I can only submit, and bow to the will of the people. The power granted to the several States by the Constitution of the United States to regulate this question of suffrage is plain to all.

"It clearly belongs to the people, and I shall abide their decision."

☞Wendell Phillips announces the new Republican platform—"Negro suffrage; or, Repudiation." The war, he says, was so purely for the negro that if the negro fails to get voting power, then the North has been cheated, and he declares for a repudiation of the war debt.

Congress to Checkmate Johnson.

The radicals are trying to console themselves for Johnson's unpalatable reconstruction policy, by asserting that Congress may and will refuse seats to any Southern member who are not of the radical, negro suffrage stripe. The Cleveland *Leader* says:

"Those who think that when a State has been reconstructed under President Johnson's plan of provisional government, it will pass from the control of the administration altogether, will find themselves much mistaken. A State government to be legal, must be acknowledged as such by the President, and by both Houses of Congress. If the Southern States are reconstructed upon a basis of insecurity to the republic, injustice to other States, or disregard of the great issues settled by the war, the whole subject will come before Congress on the admission of members."

Here, then, is to be the fight. The radicals, finding that their power passed away with the advent of Johnson, will marshall all their forces next winter to embarrass his efforts at reorganization, and prevent any of the Southern States securing a representative in Congress unless pledged to radicalism and negro suffrage. But they will fail in this. The Southern States will not require re-admission as territories are admitted.—Their representatives will come to take their seats as if nothing had happened. The President will have no control over them. His "provisioaal governments" will have passed away and have been succeeded by the old State organizations, under which these representatives will come delegated to Congress. Uniting themselves, then, with conservative members from the North, the radicals will become powerless to stir up and continue the disgraceful strife that has so long sundered the sections. Secessionism is now dead; which fact is nowhere more felt than at the South. To endeavor to continue a war of sections on so debasing an issue as negro suffrage is therefore most criminal and reprehensible. Let the South do her duty fairly; elect good and true Union men and the Northern conservatives will protect them from the radicals and negro suffrage.—*Patriot & Union.*

The Iowa Republican Platform.

The Republican party of Iowa have put themselves very squarely upon the record in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality. The fourth resolution as reported from the Committee of Resolutions and adopted by the Convention, is as follows:

4th. Resolved, That with proper safe-guards to the purity of the ballot box, the elective franchise should be based upon loyalty to the Constitution and Union, *recognizing and affirming the equality of all men before the law.*

Even that was not regarded as strong enough. Mr. Russell, editor of the Davenport *Gazette*, offered the following amendment to the 4th resolution, which was offered as a minority report from the Committee on Resolutions:

"Therefore we are in favor of amending the Constitution of our State by striking out the word "white" in the article on suffrage."

The vote on the amendment was 513½ yeas, 242½ nays.

Thus it will be seen by what an immense majority the Convention voted to erase the word *white* from the State Constitution of Iowa.—Conservative Republicans of Pennsylvania can see where the party with which they have acted now stands. The radical leaders of New England and the Northwestern States have always controlled the party, and given expression to its sentiments. Their word has been law for it in the past. So it will be in the future.—Every vote cast for that party from this day will be a vote in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality. It will be so counted and so interpreted, no matter what sort of a milk and water platform may be put forth to gull the People of Pennsylvania.

The Election at Norfolk.

At the Mayor's election in Norfolk, Va., on Saturday last, 824 votes were polled, of which Thomas C. Tabb, "conservative Union," received 624, and Col. Stone, "regular Union," 203. The Norfolk *Old Dominion* alleges that Col. Stone was defeated because the radical portion of the Union party, who sustained Col. Stone, advocated the extension of the right of suffrage to the colored population. The radicals, it further alleges, were composed mostly of the old residents of Norfolk, while the Settlers from the North, who were entitled to vote opposed giving the right of suffrage to the blacks, and either cast their ballots for Tabb or kept away from the polls. The same paper adds:

A majority of the voters understood that to vote the Stone ticket was voting in favor of negro suffrage, which is certainly very distasteful to nine-tenths of the men who gave their votes for Col. Stone. No man, no matter how popular he may be as a good citizen or upright man, can succeed as a nominee with this incumbrance resting upon his ticket or party.

A Portrait of A Reverend Governor.

It is an unprecedented thing, almost, if not quite, for a clergyman to be made Governor of a State. Parson Brownlow, however, has been made Governor of Tennessee; and a correspondent of the New York *Mercury*, who is personally acquainted with his Excellency, draws this pen and ink portrait, thus:

"A dusty, sallow man,—all gall and bluster. He is Scotch-Irish by birth, and a shouting Methodist preacher by profession; fierce rather than strong, an uncomfortable friend and an ugly enemy. He is a tall and awkward man, with large hands and shambling feet. His provincialism is shocking, and his coarseness repulsive.—The most unchristian of preachers, he makes it a cardinal sin to forgive an enemy. His personalities are disgustingly original. He has some virtues;—never drinks or smokes. His son John has the same style of temperance, but once killed a fellow collegian!"

$10 to $20 Dollars per Day.

Wanted an active and energetic man in each county, in the United States, to secure for himself the exclusive right to sell "Miller's Metallic Broom Head," (by the use of which every one is his own broom maker, without the aid of cords or tyings of any kind,) patented June 13th, 1865. We can substantiate the assertion that agents are now clearing from $10 to $20 per day. An active energetic man can sell from 1000 to 3000 in a county.

Inclose stamp for a circular, giving full particulars and address,

MILLER & DIAL,
July 7, 1865. Cincinnati, Ohio.

County Normal School.

The County Normal School will open August 7, 1865. Arrangements have been made to offer students the best advantages. Those who do not teach in the county, the coming winter, will be charged $6.00 tuition. Boarding will not exceed $2.50 per week and can probably be got for less.

J. W. DICKERSON,
July 7, 1865—3t Co. Superintendent.

ONE OF THE HUMANITARIAN MOVEMENTS OF OUR times although little known as such, can hardly be over-estimated in its importance upon the well-being of our widely scattered communities. The population of the American States is in many sections so sparse, that skillful physicians are hardly available to them. Vast numbers of our people are obliged to employ in sickness, such medical relief as they can hear of from each other, or indeed any they can get from any quarter. Hence arises the great consumption of Patent Medicines among us, greater by far than in any of the old countries, where skillful physicians are accessible to all classes. Unprincipled men have long availed themselves of this necessity, to palm off their worthless nostrums, until the word has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. One of our leading Chemists in the East, Dr. AYER, is pursuing a course which defeats this iniquity. He brings not only his own, but the best skill of our times to bear, for the production of the best remedies which can be made. These are supplied to the world, in a convenient form, at low prices, and the people will no more buy poor medicines instead of good, at the same cost, than they will bran instead of flour.—The inevitable consequence of this is, that the vile compounds that flood our country are discarded for those which honestly accomplish the end in view, which cure. Do we over-estimate its importance, in believing that this prospect of supplanting the by-word medicines, with those of actual worth and virtue, is fraught with immense consequence for good to the masses of our people.—[Gazette and Chronicle, Peru, Ia.

—MARRIED—

STONE—LUMAN.—On the 28th ult., at the Lutheran Parsonage, Bloody Run, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. Reuben Stone to Miss Margaret Luman, both of Colerain township.

CLIPPINGER—SMITH.—At the Parsonage, in Rainsburg, June 27, by the Rev. J. W. Leckie, Mr. William Clippinger, of Wells' Valley, Fulton co., to Miss Emma V. Smith, of Rainsburg, Bedford co.

BECKLEY—OLDHAM.—On the 4th inst., at the residence of John S. Schell, Schellsburg, by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. William H. Beckley and Miss Ellen Oldham, both of this county.

PLANK—SWISHER.—On the 1st inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Dr. D. A. Plank, of St. Clairsville, to Miss Ellie Swisher, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa.

—DIED—

YONT.—In Cumberland Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee, on the 15th of June, Mr. Henry Yont, son of Jacob Yont, of Bedford township, in the 22d year of his age. The deceased was a volunteer in the army of the Tennessee. He died at Nashville and was buried in the city cemetery. Thus we are called upon to mourn the loss of another brave young man in the vigor of life and manhood. His father is one of the best citizens in the county. To him, the mother, and the afflicted relatives, we offer our sincere condolence—a poor compensation for so invaluable a life. Peace to his ashes. [COM.

FRAZIER—In Schellsburg, on the 26th of June, Charles D. Frazier, aged 8 months and 5 days; and on the 30th of June, Anna C. Frazier, aged 4 years, 6 months and 12 days, only children of James Z. and Emma Frazier.

Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Mail train, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas station at 9.10 a. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 12.01 p. m.
Express, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas at 3.25 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 6.20 p. m.
Mail train, southward, leaves Huntingdon, at 8 a. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 10.50 a. m.
Express, southward, leaves Huntingdon 6.10 p.m. arrives at Mt. Dallas at 9.00 p. m.

A line of coaches from Bedford, connects with the trains at Mt. Dallas, leaving Bedford at 8 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Bedford Markets.

[*Corrected weekly by J. B. Farquhar.*]

Flour, per barrel,	$7 50	Potatoes, per bus.	.50
Wheat, per bush.	1 50	Eggs, per dozen,	.15
Rye, per bushel.	1 00	Butter, per lb.	.15
Corn, per bushel,	80	Lard, per lb.	.18
Oats, per bushel,	45	Bacon, per lb.	.18

The Greatest Victory Yet.

COLORS STRUCK IN FIVE MINUTES!

The above heading of a recent bulletin from the

SEAT OF WAR

is in all respects applicable to the results of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

when brought in contact with hair of any obnoxious tint. Five minutes removes the undesirable color, replacing it with the richest black or brown. No stain is left on the scalp, no damage done to the hair by this fine emollient vegetable dye. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [July 7—1m.

REMARKABLE CURE OF STIFF KNEE BY ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—How many persons, from stepping on a piece of orange peel, have been lamed for life. A case which might have been of this kind has just been brought to our notice. A gentleman, from placing the heel of his boot on a piece of orange peel, was suddenly thrown down, and violently sprained his knee. He was six months confined to the house, though he had the best medical advice. As a last resort a very eminent physician was called in to see if anything more could be done. After examination he said, "My opinion is your knee will never be bent again."—He recommended that the whole leg and knee should be encased in a plaster of Paris bandage, which would accelerate the permanent stiffening of the knee, and said, "the sooner it was done the better." But the patient, before trying this application and having a stiff knee for life, enveloped it in our porous plasters, and in less than two months his knee was perfectly cured.

Principal Agency, Brandreth House, New York. By the yard or single plaster. Sold by all dealers in Medicines. [June 23—1m

WHAT HORSEMAN

WILL BE WITHOUT

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT?

TAUNTON, Mass. May 14, 1860.

Dr. Tobias: Dear Sir—During 35 years that I have been in the livery business, I have used and sold a great quantity of various liniments, oils, &c. Some two years since, hearing of so many wonderful cures having been made by your Venetian Liniment, I tested its merits, and it has given the best satisfaction of anything I ever used. I never sold anything that gives such universal satisfaction among horsemen. It is destined to supersede all others. Yours, truly, &c., SAMUEL WILDE.

Sold by all Druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Price one dollar for pint bottles.

☞Country dealers are informed that no travelers are now sent out. [June 23—1m

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, New York.
Feb. 3, 1865—6m

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
February 10, 1865—1y New York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, New York.
February 3, 1865—6m.

A Hotel for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale, his Hotel, containing ten large bed rooms, with bar room, side room, parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen, with all the modern improvements of a first class hotel. It is at present doing a good business. This hotel is situated in the middle of the Broad Top Coal region, in the town of Coaldale. Possession given at any time. The property will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars apply on the premises, to PATRICK DRHEW.
July 7, 1865.

ESTATE OF MARY BERKHIMER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Mary Berkhimer, late of St. Clairsville, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

July 7—6t JACOB WALTER, Ex'r.

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

Great Reduction of Prices.

The undersigned is prepared to sell at his Machine Shop, in Bedford, the combined Buckeye Mower and Reaper, with dropper, at $235
Combined do. with Reel $225
Combined do. without Reel $210
No. 1, Mower $185
No. 2, or Junior Mower $160

Now is the time for farmers to buy. There will be no further reductions in prices this season.

PETER H. SHIRES, Agent.
Jnne 2,—2m.

PROPOSALS

for the erection of a School House, at Boydstown, will be received, on the premises, on SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1865, between the hours of one and two o'clock, the lowest and best bidder to be awarded the contract. Plan and specification may be seen at the office of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq. The stones in old school house to be used for the foundation of the new one. By order of Board of School Directors of Bedford township.

J. T. GEPHART,
JACOB FETTER,
MICHAEL NAWGEL,
June 30, 1865. Building Committee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Eshelman, late of East Providence township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON NYCUM, Adm'r.
June 30—6t*

Lost by Freshet.

On Wednesday afternoon, 14th inst., a two horse WAGON, belonging to the subscriber, was carried away by the sudden rise of the Juniata. Any person restoring the same to the owner, in Bedford, will be liberally rewarded.

June 23, 1865. PHILIP GARDNER.

NOTICE TO DROVERS.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road Company is prepared to take stock from Mt. Dallas and Bloody Run and furnish cars for the same at all times. A wharf has been built and also a yard for the convenience of the Drovers. By making application to the Agent at Mount Dallas, stock will come down the same day in season to take the first Stock Express over the Pennsylvania Rail Road in the evening.

June 23, 1865. O. AYERS, Sup't.

Stray Hog.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber in Union township, some time last winter, a WHITE SOW, about two years old, having a 'swallow' in the left ear, no other mark. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away or she will be sold according to law. JOSIAH WYSONG.
June 23, 1865.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned on the estate of F. B. Statler, late of Napier township, in said county, deceased, that all persons having claims on said estate are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment.

S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, Bedford Co.
S. P. CUMMINS,
June 16—6t Westmoreland Co., Ex'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Shawlis, late of St. Clair township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES M. SMITH,
June 23, 1865—6t* Adm'r.

A FULL SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS
Just received and for sale cheap, at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

SHAD, MACKEREL AND HERRING,
For sale at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

MUSLIN, from 20 cents up, CALICO from 17 cts. up. or 6 yards for a dollar, at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUP, MOLASSES, TEA White and Brown SUGAR, RICE, &c., just received at SHOEMAKER'S.

A NEW SUPPLY OF HATS, all sizes, just received at the cheap store of
June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

A full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, and READY MADE CLOTHING, at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

If you want cheap BOOTS and SHOES, call at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

All persons in search of BARGAINS, can be supplied by calling at J. M. Shoemaker's store.

SPICES, of all kinds, for sale at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

TUBS, BUCKETS and BASKETS for sale at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

WANTED.—5,000 pounds of Good Washed WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods, at
June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

500 yards CARPET, just received and for sale (cheap) at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [June 23.

A splendid assortment of Summer DRESS GOODS just received and for sale at
June 23. FARQUHAR'S.

MENS and BOYS' WEAR, of every description, for sale cheap at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [Je 23.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Gilt, Rosewood and Ebony Frames and Cases for Photograph and Ambrotype Pictures.

ALSO—A lot of fine Gilt and Rosewood *MOULDINGS FOR PICTURE FRAMES.*

Also, a variety of Photograph views of Richmond and other places of interest.

He has been appointed agent for the sale of those valuable likenesses of our late chief magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, entitled

"Abraham Lincoln as a Father,"
and "I wish all men to be free," also,
"Abraham Lincoln at Home."

This beautiful picture, 24 by 29 inches in size, represents Mr. Lincoln at his home in Springfield, Illinois. His two boys are with him, Willie sitting on the fence and Thaddeus, better known as "Tad," standing beside him. Also, connected with this work of art, and most beautifully executed, is Mr. Lincoln's farewell address, delivered February 12, 1861, to his old friends and neighbors, and which has proved so prophetic. Every friend and admirer of our lamented President should have a copy.

☞Instructions in the art and complete apparatus of any size, furnished upon reasonable terms.

T. R. GETTYS.
Bedford, June 16, 1865—3m.

ESTATE OF JOHN N. LANE, DEC'D.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
BEDFORD COUNTY, }

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, for the county of Bedford, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John N. Lane, late of the city of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania, dec'd., to wit:

1st, Alice T. Taylor and James S. Lane, of Pine Grove, Clark county, Kentucky; William N. Lane, of Irwine, Estill county, Kentucky; Madison T. Ritchie, Alex'r H. Ritchie, and Rebecca C. Ritchie (a minor whose guardian is James S. Lane) of Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, and Polly Ritchie, of Maysville, De Kalb county, Missouri, the said Alice T. Taylor, James S. Lane, and William N. Lane being children of William N. Lane, dec'd. who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, dec'd, and Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie, and Rebecca C. Ritchie, being children of Clarissa N. Ritchie, dec'd., who was a daughter of said William N. Lane, dec'd., and the said Polly Ritchie being the widow of William S. Ritchie, a son of said Clarissa N. Ritchie, dec'd., which said William L. Ritchie died intestate since the decease of the said John N. Lane, leaving issue William T. Ritchie, Sterling P. Ritchie, both of whom are since deceased, intestate, unmarried and without issue.

2. George W. Webb, Edwin B. Webb, and Susan Webb, of Carnie, White county, Illinois; George W. Webb, a minor, whose guardian is Henry E. Leman, of the city of Lancaster, Pa., Bainbridge H. Webb, of Philadelphia, Pa., trustee of Willoughby L. Webb and Annie E. Webb, his wife, of Philadelphia, the said George W. Webb, Edwin B. Webb and Willoughby L. Webb, being sons of Martha C. Webb, deceased, who was a sister of said John N. Lane, dec'd., and the said Susan Webb, and George W. Webb, the younger, being children of John L. Webb, deceased, who was a son of said Martha C. Webb, deceased, and the said Bainbridge H. Webb being the purchaser at Sheriff's sale, as trustee aforesaid, of the interest of the said Willoughby L. Webb, in two of the nine tracts of land in Bedford county, of which the said John N. Lane died seized, the interest of the said Willoughby L. Webb in the other seven tracts having been purchased by Harriet R. Lane, hereinafter mentioned. 3d, Mary Ann Kennedy and Rebecca Hunter, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, the said Mary Ann and Rebecca being children of Willoughby W. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased. 4th, Isaac W. Carter, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, and Mary F. Martin, of Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, the said Isaac and Mary being children of Sarah N. Carter, dec'd., who was a sister of said John N. Lane, deceased. 5th, Mary N. Nicklin, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, the said Mary being a daughter of George S. Lane, dec'd., who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, dec'd. 6th, John N. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliott E. Lane (minors whose guardian is Richard S. Jenkins, of Philadelphia, Pa.,) and Harriet R. Lane, of Lancaster, Pa., the said Harriet R. Lane being a daughter of Elliott T. Lane, dec'd., who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, dec'd., and the said John N. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliott E. Lane, being children of James B. Lane, dec'd., who was a son of said Elliott T. Lane, dec'd.

To be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the said county of Bedford, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the first Monday, (4th day) of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John N. Lane, dec'd., at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court, *pro tot* inquisition confirmed May 4, 1865, or show cause why the same should not be sold in case they, or any of them should neglect or refuse to take and accept the same.

SEAL. In testimony whereof I have hereunto to set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

The Orphans' Court aforesaid having directed that notice of the foregoing rule should be given by publication in the two newspapers published in the Borough of Bedford, Pa., and in the Lancaster *Examiner* and *Herald*, published in the city of Lancaster, Pa., notice is hereby accordingly given to all the parties named in said rule.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
June 16, 1865.

D. W. AMOS' HORSE RAKE.

PATENTED JANUARY 12, 1864.

This Rake combines greater improvements, and more effective capabilities, than any ever before offered to the Agriculturist.

As the teeth are elevated and depressed by the foot of the driver, his hands are left free to guide his team with precision, and keep it under perfect control.

As each rake-tooth is capable of an independent vertical movement, the rake will operate perfectly over the most *uneven surface* with a uniform pressure; and will, consequently,

RAKE GRAIN & GRASS PERFECTLY CLEAN.

This rake is solidly constructed of durable materials, and is so simple and direct in its operation that any boy who can manage a horse in harness can, with this Rake, do perfect work.

Agents wanted in every county seat throughout the State to sell this HORSE RAKE.

Having lately made new improvements I feel confident that I can give full satisfaction to farmers generally. I would refer the public to Hon. Job Mann, Asa Silver, John James, Adam Dibert, Samuel Boor, Michael Dibert, Isaac Imler, Charles M. Colvin, W. P. Mickel, and others who have used this Rake.

☞For further information as to license, sale, or use of this Patent, address

DANIEL W. AMOS,
May 26, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA.,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

Mill Seat for Sale.

I offer for sale, on my farm in St. Clair township, an EXCELLENT MILL SEAT, on a never failing stream of water. It is situated in a good wheat growing neighborhood, and is admitted by many to be one of the best seats for a mill now vacant in the county. Persons desiring to purchase can call at the premises, or address me at Alum Bank P. O., Bedford county, Pa.

JESSE WILLIS.
June 16, 1865—3m.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES.

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD BEARING BONDS

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, *from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value*, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by conpons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents " " " $100 "
Ten " " " " $500 "
20 " " " " $1000 "
$1 " " " " $5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, [illegible] reserve to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest, The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

The Only Loan in Market

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE.
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*
May 12, 1865—2m

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, and First National Bank of Huntingdon.

GREAT SALE
OF
WATCHES & JEWELRY,
$1,000,000 WORTH!

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR *each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.*

By A. H. Rowen & Co.,
[*Agents for the Manufacturers,*]
No. 36 Beekman Street, New York.

☞Read the following list of articles to be sold for ONE DOLLAR:—

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each		$125 00
100 " Watches, various styles, each		75 00
200 " Ladies' Gold Watches "		50 00
500 Silver Watches	each	$20 00 to 35 00
6,000 latest style vest & neck chains		5 00 to 20 00
5,500 Gents California diamond pins		5 00 to 20 00
4,000 California diamond ear drops		5 00 to 10 00
3,000 Miniature revolving pins		5 00 to 10 00
2,000 California Diamond & enamelled Gent's scarf pins new styles		5 00 to 10 00
2,000 Masonic and Emblem Pins		3 00 to 10 00
2,500 Gold Band Bracelets, engraved		3 00 to 20 00
3,000 Jet and Mosaic Brooches		3 00 to 10 00
2,000 Cameo Brooches		5 00 to 20 00
3,000 Coral Ear Drops		4 00 to 6 00
2,000 Ladies' Watch Chains		8 00 to 15 00
6,000 Gent's Pins, a splendid assort't		2 00 to 10 00
4,000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons		3 00 to 10 00
3,000 Studs & Sleeve Buttons, in sets		3 00 to 10 00
5,600 Sleeve Buttons, plain & engra'd		2 00 to 8 00
10,000 plain and engraved rings		2 50 to 10 00
8,000 Lockets, richly engraved		2 00 to 10 00
15,000 sets Ladies' jewelry, new and latest styles		6 00 to 12 00
5,000 Handsome Seal Rings		3 00 to 8 00
2,000 sets Bosom Studs		2 50 to 6 00
2,000 Gold Pens and Gold Holders		15 00 to 25 00
1,000 Sets Jet and Gold Pins & Ear Drops, latest styles, very rich		6 00 to 10 00
2,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils &c.,		4 00 to 6 00
10,000 Gold Pens, and Silver cases		5 00 to 3 00
10,000 Gold Pens, Ebony holders		4 00 to 6 00

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article, or not.

Five certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cts. Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms; send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular with terms.

A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
36 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.
May 19—6m P. O. Box 4270.

BEST BROWN MUSLIN, at from 20 to 40 cents, at FARQUHAR'S.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,
Have received their usual supply of
Spring and Summer Goods.
Every body in search of
BARGAINS.
is respectfully invited to give us a call.
June 2, 1865.

NEW CARPETINGS.
1,000 Yards New Wool Carpets,
250 *Yards Canton Matting,*
500 *yds* ¼, ⅛, ⅝, ¾, *Floor Oil Cloths all of which will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.*
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
June 2, 1865.

FARM MACHINERY.

Extraordinary Inducements!

Having on hand a large assortment of the *"Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters and Crushers,"*

I will give them out to reliable farmers payable 1st of January next, at whatever the price may be at the factory at that time, with freight to Bedford only added.

ALSO,

I will sell the "EARLOM [illegible] warranted equal to the best in the World, at the following rates (at option of buyer at time of purchase) viz: $140,00, payable 1st of September next, or 100 Bushels of wheat to be delivered on or before 1st December next; or at whatever the prices may be at the factory in 1866, interest and freight only added. As over

100 Of these Mowers

are now in use in Bedford and Somerset Counties, they need no further recommendation. Send in your orders soon for Mowers as many are already engaged.

ALSO—FOR SALE

2 Wood and Parson's Improved Self Raking Reapers and Mowers Combined, warranted in full, at $200.00 each,

WM. HARTLEY, Bedford Pa.
June 2, 1865.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair township containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, [illegible] acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land.—There is a good

Log House, Double Log Barn, Wagon Shed, Small Frame Stable, and a good Spring House, with excellent water, near the House. Also, a fine

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,

of choice fruit, with a number of fine Peach and Cherry trees.

ALSO—ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, in same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the and good farming land when cleared.

ALSO—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary outbuildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to

DR. S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE,
May 5—3m St. Clairsville.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Menge House.
Bedford, Arg, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN T. KEAGY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.
Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, 1865.

J. R. DURBORROW. JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 1, 1865—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
Has for sale Town lots in Fatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 350 acres to suit purchasers.
Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay, &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
April 7

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Every Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rec. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane F. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome *humor* in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

"DR. AYER. Dear Sir: I was afflicted with a bad case of *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Munro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and [illegible], without any apparent effect. For fifteen tear open the festering sun [illegible] his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness,

are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. R. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., administrator of the estate of Solomon Harkleroad, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Monday, July 3, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper.

M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

June 16, 1865.

New Skirt for 1865.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WESTS' BRADLEY & CAREY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) SOLE PROPRIETORS and MANUFACTURERS, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Streets New York.

THIS INVENTION consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously Braided Tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible Elastic and Durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape twice as long as any other Skirt.

The WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all Crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded, when in use, to occupy a small place as easily as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the "Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt" for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies, they are superior to all others.

They are the best quality in every part, and unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

FOR SALE in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. ☞Inquire for the "Duplex Elliptic Skirt."

April 7, 1865—13w

D. N. HICKOK, J. G. M'CHESNEY,

DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Important to Farmers.

Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated

"FARMER MOWING MACHINES,"

before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at $140, cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4½ feet, light 2 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.

ALSO,

20 Cum Spring Grain Seeders,

at $10 less than manufacturers price, cash, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."

ALSO,

Combined Self-Raking Reapers,

at less than present cost.

HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,

Hardware of all Kinds,

at reduced prices.

WM. HARTLEY,

April 14, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

STAND FROM UNDER!

CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell

AT

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent

ON FORMER PRICES.

WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined [illegible] any one under sell us.

COLONNADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MARCH 25TH, 1865.

BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at

FARQUHAR'S

CHEAP CORNER!

EAST PITT STREET,

BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:

WM. C. SNIVELY,

Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

Save Money!

Buy your Goods at

REDUCED PRICES!

ALL KINDS OF GOODS—

Carpetings, Muslins,

Calicoes, &c., &c.,

at greatly reduced prices for Cash, at

CRAMER & CO'S.

March 24, 1865.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1865.—tf

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

New Millinery Goods.

Mrs. E. V. MOWRY

Has just received her

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

OF MILLINERY GOODS,

which has been selected by a lady of Philadelphia, of mush experience, and most excellent taste.

☞Ladies had better avail themselves of the advantage of examining her goods before purchasing elsewhere, as she intends to sell at very short profits.

Bedford, June 9, 1865.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Tichtman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown, within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank [illegible], thereon erected, also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be [illegible] exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1363. O. E. SHANNON,

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY

WITH

PAUL GRAFF, WM. H. WEIMER,
ISAAC WATKIN, THOS. SAPPINGTON.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 426 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR

H. L. HOOD,

WITH

WM. W. PAUL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE

WAREHOUSE,

623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN

WITH

Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.

Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Leonard Clites, late of Southampton township, dec'd., having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

DAVID L. RICE,

May 26—6t* Adm'r.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA—Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 9, 1864—1y.

$10 Reward.

Broke jail on the 10th inst., JACOB REYNARD, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, about 21 years old, blue eyes light hair, fair complexion, fore finger crooked on the right hand, light slouch hat, dark pants and vest, cavalry roundabout trimmed with yellow braid. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me in Bedford.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

June 16, 1865—3t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the Borough of Schellsburg, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims against the estate will present the same authenticated for settlement.

J. PIPER SMITH,

SIMON L. HAMAKER,

June 16, 1865—3t Administrators.

VALUABLE FARM AND TANNERY FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres. 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided it to fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon there twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address

T. H. & N. J. LYONS,

March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

Spring and Summer GOODS

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April. 15. 1864.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

SHRINER'S BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cts. per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 23, 1864—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

*,*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. December 23, 1864—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THIS is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves, Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

NOW IN USE. ☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Dec. 23, '64—1y

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

HORSES AND CATTLE

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Staggering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

HOGS AND CATTLE

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,

Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 23—1y

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